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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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## SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Latest estimates of the crop areas in Canada show slight increases in the acreages of wheat, oats and rye over the previous estimates quoted in Foreign Crops and Markets for June 28, and a slight decrease in the area sown to barley. The increase in wheat area is not enough to bring it quite up to last year's acreage but it is still nearly 130 per cent above the pre-war acreage. The areas sown to buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, peas, beans, turnips and mangolds, and sugar beets are slightly less than the areas sown to those crops last year.

Summary of the contents of this number, cont'd.

Preliminary estimates of the sugar harvest of 1921-22 which are available at the present time seem to indicate a slight decrease in the total production for this year as compared with the output of last year. These estimates are still too fragmentary and it is too early, however, to allow any definite conclusion. According to the preliminary figures available the estimated increased yields in Java, Australia, Germany, Denmark, Austria and Italy are offset by decreases in Cuba and Czechoslovakia.

The acreages planted to sugar beets in 1922 so far reported show increases over last year for Belgium, Germany and Poland. The condition of the sugar beet crop in Germany is reported to be slightly above average. For Denmark the acreage sown to sugar beets has decreased from the area sown last year.

Reports from two districts in China indicate a sugar production below normal.

The stocks of sugar on hand in Czechoslovakia on April 1, 1922, were estimated to be 289,000 short tons as compared with their estimated consumption of 186,000 short tons for the six months ending April 1.

Sugar supplies in Cuba on July 22 were 668,000 tons as compared with 1,453,000 tons a year ago.

A noticeable scarcity of sugar and corresponding high prices have been reported in Germany. In Rumania, on the other hand, prices are reported as too low to cover the cost of producing sugar at the factories.

An index number of wholesale prices for Sydney, Australia, showed prices for agricultural produce, groceries, meat and textiles and leather to be somewhat below the general level of prices for 1921, while the price for dairy products was above the general level.

Wholesale prices of grains, dairy produce, groceries and meat in South Africa were all below the general level of prices for January and April of 1922. Prices for these commodities and for the average of all commodities were lower for January and April, 1922, than the average prices of similar commodities for the year 1921.

According to a price index number for Italy, prices for vegetable and animal foods and plant products were higher than the average level of prices for May, 1922, while textile prices were below the general level.

## AREA OF GRAIN CROPS IN CANADA, 1909-15, 1921, 1922.

Later estimates of the areas sown to field crops in Canada for 1922 have been received since the publication of the table in Foreign Crops and Markets, June 28. The revised figures for these crops with additional estimates for acreage of other crops are given below with the final estimates of 1921 and the five-year average 1909-13 for purposes of comparison. The figures for 1909-13 have also been revised according to latest official figures.

(000 omitted).

Crop	Average, 1909-1913	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Wheat .....	9,945	23,261	22,029
Oats .....	9,597	16,949	17,133
Barley .....	1,574	2,790	2,732
Rye .....	117	1,842	2,430
Corn (husking) .....	309	297	299
Buckwheat .....	359	361	352
Flaxseed .....	1,035	533	519
Potatoes .....	433	702	694
Peas .....	304	193	190
Beans .....	51	62	61
Turnips etc. ....	204	223	227
Hay and Clover .....	8,311	10,015	10,853
Alfalfa .....	<sup>a</sup> 87	264	263
Fodder corn .....	292	535	620
Sugar beets .....	17	23	26

(Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Field crops of Canada", July 14, 1922. 1909-13 average: Canada Yearbook, 1915, pages 146-148. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, December 1910, page 291.

<sup>a</sup>. 1910-1914.

## 1922 BEET SUGAR AREA IN BELGIUM.

A satisfactory and even abundant beet sugar crop is expected this year. All regions have had the necessary rain and heat. It is estimated that 148,000 acres have been planted this year, which exceeds by 12 per cent that of 1921.

(Source: Vice Consul, Brussels, Belgium, June 20, 1922).

## SUGAR BEETS IN DENMARK.

The sugar beet acreage of Denmark for 1921-22 is given as 85,744 acres as compared with 95,134 acres for 1920-21. The production of sugar is estimated at 157,629 short tons as compared with 148,810 tons in 1920-21.

(Source: Danish Statistiske Department; Statistiske Efterretninger, May 22, 1922, page 72).

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## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS IN SPAIN 1921-22.

The area devoted to sugar beets in 1921-22 is 103,000 acres against 179,000 acres in 1920-21. In 1921, 189,000 short tons of beets were produced against 164,000 in 1920.

(Source: L'Economiste Francais, May 27, 1922).

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## PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN ITALY, 1921-22.

The production of beet sugar in Italy for the season 1921-22 has been estimated at 239,800 short tons, according to a table published by the United States Department of Commerce. This is an increase over the production of 1920-21 which is reported as 149,913 short tons. Commerce Department reports the acreage planted to beets as 180,383 acres, as against 126,214 acres in 1920-21.

(Source: Commerce Reports, June 19, 1922, page 752, and Foreign Crops and Markets, May 31, 1922, page 259.)

## SUGAR OUTPUT IN AUSTRIA.

Production of raw sugar in Austria during the 1921-22 campaign amounted to 17,992 short tons, or about 30 per cent of the pre-war output, according to the Austrian Sugar Bureau. This sugar was produced by seven factories, of which four are in Lower Austria, producing 14,578 tons; one in Upper Austria, 1,343 tons; and two in Burgenland, 2,071 tons.

Austria's yearly requirements of sugar amount to about 121,000 short tons. The home production in 1921-22 was hardly 15 per cent of this, and the rest was imported chiefly from Czechoslovakia.

The sugar production in Austria in 1920-21 was 15,432 short tons.

(Source: Commerce Reports, June 5, 1922, page 609 and Foreign Crops and Markets, May 31, 1922, page 259).

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SUGAR IN HUNGARY.

Hungary has at present 12 sugar refineries. Before the war these refineries produced 276,000 short tons annually while their present output has dropped to 66,000 tons on account of the decreased beet-root production. The annual consumption being 55,000 tons this would leave 11,000 tons for export.

(Source: American Consul, Budapest, Hungary, No. 61185, June 9, 1922).

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SUGAR BEET CONDITIONS IN RUMANIA.

According to newspaper reports up to June 12, the sugar beet crop promised to be an excellent one in Rumania this year, which should produce up to 45,000 tons (probably long tons) of sugar provided transportation and fuel are available. However, sugar producers were of the opinion that the price then prevailing for sugar in Rumania was not sufficient to cover the cost of producing it. The sugar production in Rumania in 1920-21 was reported as 16,534 short tons.

(Source: Report No. 7 on Agriculture; of the American Trade Commissioner, Bucharest, June 20, 1922, and Foreign Crops and Markets, May 31, 1922, p. 259).

## SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

In the latter part of 1918, when the Republic of Czechoslovakia established its independence, 93 per cent of the sugar-beet industry which formerly belonged to Austria-Hungary passed into the possession of the new State. At present, there are 173 sugar-beet factories in Czechoslovakia, of which 113 produce raw sugar from the beet, 12 are refineries, and the remaining 48 are "mixed" factories.

For the six months ending March 31, 1922, the stocks on hand and the amounts manufactured, consumed at home, and exported to foreign countries, are given, in terms of raw sugar, as follows:

	Short tons.
Stocks on hand, October 1, 1921 .....	32,066
Manufactures during six months .....	726,691
	<hr/>
Total .....	758,757
	<hr/>
Consumption .....	186,107
Exports .....	283,447
	<hr/>
Total .....	469,553
	<hr/>
Stocks on hand April 1, 1922 .....	239,204

At the beginning of the past season it was estimated that the home consumption of refined white sugar would be at least 330,000 short tons. This estimate was based on the consumption of the preceding season, when consumers were allowed 2.8 to 3.3 pounds per month, and the total reached was 310,000 short tons, an amount equivalent to 350,000 tons of raw sugar.

(Source: Commerce Reports, May 22, 1922, page 489).

## ESTIMATED SUGAR PRODUCTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1921-22.

It has been estimated that 3,830,000 short tons of sugar beets have been used by the sugar factories of Czechoslovakia during the season 1921-22 producing approximately 705,000 short tons of raw sugar of which 617,000 tons have been refined to white sugar. The production of raw sugar is somewhat less than the 1920-21 yield of 770,386 short tons.

(Source: Commerce Reports, May 22, 1922, page 489).

## ACREAGE UNDER SUGAR BEETS IN GERMANY IN 1922.

According to an inquiry made May 10-20, 1922 by the Verein der Deutschen Zucker-Industrie, (German Sugar Manufacturers' Association) of the 269 a sugar factories which are expected to work beets for sugar or syrup during the 1922-23 season, the area under sugar beets is 895,000 acres as against 830,000 acres last year. In the last year before the war, 1913-14, the area under sugar beets was estimated at 1,077,000 acres. During the following years it decreased until it amounted to only 638,000 acres in 1919-20 or about  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the pre-war area. Reports this year show a tendency to return to the pre-war normal, with an area equal to more than  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the pre-war area.

(Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik, May 1922).

a. Answers were received from 264 factories, it was necessary to make estimates for the other 5 factories.

## GERMAN SUGAR PRODUCTION AND SUGAR SHORTAGE.

The amount of raw sugar produced in Germany during the 1921-22 season up to April 19, 1922 was reported as 1,401,000 short tons, as compared with 1,211,944 short tons, the total output reported for the preceding year. In spite of this increased production, a noticeable sugar scarcity and corresponding high prices have been prevailing, which have been variously explained as due to speculation, hoarding and profiteering by sugar refiners and tradesmen, and increases in the consumption of candy. The "Zuckerwirtschaftsstelle" accounts for the situation as another illustration of the "flight from the mark" which has been affecting every phase of economic and social life in Germany.

(Source: Trade Notes No. 39, Commercial Attache at Berlin, June 7, 1922 and Foreign Crops and Markets, May 31, 1922, p. 259).

## AREA UNDER SUGAR BEETS IN POLAND IN 1922.

An area of from 235,000 to 247,000 acres planted to sugar beets is estimated for the 1922-23 season in Poland, against 200,000 last year.

(Source: L'Economiste Francaise, May 27, 1922).

## PROBABLE SUGAR HARVEST IN CUBA.

The sugar harvest has passed its highest point. If conditions continue favorable, a total outturn for the island of 3,800,000 tons<sup>a</sup> is thought possible.

The production of sugar in Cuba for 1920-21 was reported to be 4,408,365 short tons.

(Source: Commerce Reports, June 5, 1922, page 595 and Foreign Crops and Markets, May 31, 1922, page 260).

a. Probably short tons.

## STOCKS OF SUGAR IN CUBA.

Old and new crop sugars in Cuban ports were stated to be down to 667,769 tons on July 22, as against 1,453,129 tons a year ago. Fourteen centrals are grinding.

(Source: Czarnikow-Rionda Co., Sugar Market Report, July 28, 1922. New York).

## SUGAR IN AUSTRALIA.

Year	Area	Production	
		Sugar Cane	Cane Sugar
	Acres	Short Tons	Short Tons
1910-11 .....	155,542	2,240,849	258,576
1911-12 .....	144,283	1,834,120	213,466
1912-13 .....	155,567	1,271,358	145,462
1913-14 .....	160,976	2,544,145	296,832
1914-15 .....	172,616	2,356,748	275,381
1915-16 .....	164,285	1,467,496	178,797
1916-17 .....	178,190	1,929,341	216,201
1917-18 .....	186,358	3,224,583	366,900
1918-19 .....	171,024	1,993,671	226,527
1919-20 .....	159,037	1,512,091	193,730
1920-21 .....	174,001	1,647,260	204,942
1921-22 <u>a</u> .....	.....	2,744,430	330,960

(Source: Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, March 1922, page 10).

a. Estimated.

## SECOND CROP ESTIMATE OF JAVA SUGAR.

The second crop estimate made by the Java Sugar Producers Association of the amounts of various grades of sugar to be produced in 1922 (April to November) by members of the Syndicate is as follows:

Grades.	Short Tons.
Superior head sugar .....,.....	889,221
Superior soft sugar .....,.....	22,019
Channels (head sugar No.16 higher) :	322,373
Muscavados.....	8,115
Optional, head sugar or muscavados :	388,415
Molasses sugar .....,.....	19,099
TOTAL.....	1,649,243

The sugar production in Java for 1920-21 was 1,578,657 short tons.

(Source: Commerce Reports, June 19, 1922, page 753 and Foreign Crops and Markets, May 31, 1922, page 261).

## SUGAR CROP OF MAURITIUS.

Owing to the severe drought between May and August of 1921 the final estimate of the 1921-22 sugar crop of Mauritius is only 227,000 short tons, which is about 20 per cent below a normal yield. This is the smallest crop produced since 1904 when it was 209,000 short tons or 24 per cent below the average. The sugar content was the lowest recorded in the last ten years. Several estates had to leave acres of cane standing as the quality of the juice did not permit handling at a profit.

(Source: Commerce Reports, July 3, 1922, page 13.)

## SUGAR CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

A report from China on June 1 stated that the December, January and February harvests around Amoy were considered about average. In the Swatow district, although it was estimated that the acreage planted in sugar cane was one-third larger than last year, the sugar crop was no more than normal. The present yield is only about 80 per cent of what it should have been and the juice of the cane less sweet than usual as a result of excessive winter rains. Owing to the unusually large sugar-cane acreage of the past season harvesting was not yet finished.

(Source: Marchester Guardian Commercial, July 13, 1922, p. 33).

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## PROBABLE SHORTAGE OF SUGAR IN NICARAGUA.

A shortage of sugar is being talked of in Nicaragua and there will probably be no more exports except about 882 short tons which are already sold. The 1922 output of the San Antonio Sugar Estates was only 21,164 short tons as against their estimate of 22,597 short tons. The total estimated production for the country was 34,502 short tons. As the actual production of the San Antonio mill was some 6 per cent less than the estimate, it may be assumed that the total production of nicaragua is 10 per cent under the estimate or about 31,085 short tons. The local consumption is estimated at 8,267 short tons. The shortage will be made worse by the fact that much of the sugar remaining in the country is brown sugar and will not keep in wet weather.

(Source: Commerce Reports, June 19, 1922, page 753).

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## SUGAR IN EAST AFRICA

The agricultural census for British East Africa (Kenya) reports that an increased acreage under sugar cane is general throughout the country and marked in the Kisumu district. As against 691 acres under cane on June 30, 1920, there are now 2,616 acres comprising 2,414 plant and 202 ratoon cane.

(Source: South African Sugar Journal, May 1922, page 367.)

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Country,	Monetary Unit.	Mint Par.	Rate of Exchange at New York on;-		
			July 27, 1922.	June 27, 1922.	July 27, 1921.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Austria.....	Krone	.2026	.00003	.000058	.001094
Belgium.....	Franc	.1930	.0787	.0795	.07525
Bulgaria.....	Lev	.1930	.007308	.0073	.0085
Czechoslovakia..	Krone	.2026	.022792	.019175	.01275
Denmark.....	Krone	.2680	.2151	.2136	.151
England.....	Pound	4.8665	4.4475	4.414	3.57475
Finland.....	Markka	.1930	.02095	.022281	.01544
France .....	Franc	.1930	.0829	.0837	.0713
Germany.....	Reichsmark	.2382	.001897	.002875	.012645
Greece.....	Drachma	.1930	.0317	.0318	.0549
Holland.....	Florin or Guilder	.4020	.3878	.3832	.3068
Hungary.....	Krone	.2026	.000667	.001022	.002681
Italy .....	Lira	.1930	.0460	.0473	.0408
Norway.....	Krone	.2680	.1686	.1612	.1282
Poland.....	Polish Mk.	.2382	.000167	.000223	.000492
Portugal.....	Escudo	1.0805	.0704	.0734	.1141
Rumania.....	Leu	.1930	.006403	.006222	.013
Spain.....	Peseta	.1930	.1553	.1555	.1271
Sweden.....	Krona	.2680	.2599	.2564	.2027
Switzerland.....	Franc	.1930	.1899	.1895	.164
Yugoslavia.....	Krone	.2026	.003243	.003239	.0059
	Servian				
	Dinar	.1930	.013029	.013021	.0236

(Source: Federal Reserve Board).

## INDEX NUMBERS - WHOLESALE PRICES, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, 1911-1922.

Year.	Yearly, 1911-1921.			(Year 1911 = 1000).		
	Agricultural produce. (13 items).	Groceries (26 items).	Wool, cotton, leather and jute. (9 items).	Meat. (5 items).	Dairy products. (8 items).	All a. commodities. (100 items).
1911 .....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .....	1,339	1,036	968	1,323	1,133	1,129
1913 .....	1,069	1,033	1,043	1,379	1,093	1,092
1914 .....	1,135	1,016	1,009	1,669	1,128	1,137
1915 .....	1,648	1,099	976	2,596	1,349	1,401
1916 .....	1,163	1,245	1,367	2,896	1,380	1,489
1917 .....	1,127	1,293	2,093	3,007	1,440	1,727
1918 .....	1,377	1,405	2,614	2,618	1,487	1,933
1919 .....	1,990	1,492	2,501	2,873	1,718	2,090
1920 .....	2,430	1,914	3,079	3,113	2,236	2,503
1921 .....	1,750	1,941	* 1,473	1,921	2,020	* 1,956

(Source: Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, New South Wales, Australia, March, 1922, page 38).

\* Subject to revision.

a Including building materials, metals, etc.

## WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN SOUTH AFRICA, APRIL, 1922.

The wholesale price index numbers in South Africa, for the month of April 1922, as prepared by the Census and Statistics Office, and published in the Bulletin of Union Statistics for June, 1922, were as follows:  
These numbers are based on 1000 for 1910.

Group.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	
				January.	April.
Grains, meal, etc.	1706	2693	1472	1193	1238
Dairy produce ....	1600	2023	1539	1104	1061
Groceries .....	1403	1901	1728	1424	1366
Meat .....	1723	2116	1638	1379	1280
All groups; including bldg. materials, metals, etc.	1854	2512	1805	1472	1435

(Source: Vice Consul in Charge, Cape Town, South Africa, June 20, 1922).

## PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN ITALY.

100 = the average price in 1920.

	: June, : 1921.	: December, : 1921.	: March, : 1922.	: April, : 1922.	: May, : 1922.
Vegetables foods .....	97.0	115.8	106.7	104.9	106.3
Animal foods .....	100.5	128.5	95.7	102.5	93.9
Textiles .....	45.8	75.6	64.9	63.3	65.7
Plant products .....	95.0	114.4	102.8	92.2	96.4
General Index number* .....	81.49	95.95	85.4	84.4	83.3
General Index number (basis 1911-1905)* .....	641.1	730.80	672.1	663.8	659.6

(Source: Business And Financial Report of the Association  
of Italian Corporations, Rome, July 1, 1922).

\*Includes minerals, metals, building materials, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN:- PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN, BACON AND LARD ON JULY 1, 1921,  
AND 1922.

The English Currency has been converted to United States Currency according to the exchange rate prevailing on July 1, 1921 and 1922.

Commodity and Grade.	Shillings-Pence per unit of quantity.				Cents per unit of quantity. *			
	1921.		1922.		1921.		1922.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
Wheat:	Per quarter of 504 pounds.				Per bushel of 60 pounds.			
English.....	90/0	98/0	53/0	54/0	200.0	217.8	139.6	142.2
Australian.....	....	....	58/6	59/0	.....	.....	154.1	155.4
Foreign.....	78/0	89/0	54/6	59/6	173.3	197.8	143.5	156.7
Corn:	Per quarter of 480 pounds.				Per bushel of 56 pounds.			
Argentine.....	46/0	47/6	36/6	39/0	100.2	102.4	94.2	100.7
American .....	44/0	46/0	33/6	34/0	95.8	100.2	86.5	87.8
Rumanian .....	50/0	51/0	41/0	42/0	108.9	111.1	105.8	108.4
South African...	44/0	46/0	34/6	37/0	95.8	100.2	89.1	95.5

GREAT BRITAIN:- PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN, BACON AND LARD ON JULY 1, 1921  
AND 1922,- CONT'D.

Commodity and Grade.	Shillings-Pence per unit of quantity.				Cents per unit of quantity.*			
	1921.		1922.		1921.		1922.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
	Per cwt. of 112 pounds.				Per pound.			
Bacon:								
Irish(ex-factory)								
Sixes.....	200/0	....	144/0	159/0	33.3	.....	28.4	31.4
Extra heavy...	187/0	....	150/0	.....	31.2	.....	29.6	....
Danish:								
No. 1 sizeable	198/0	....	150/0	152/0	33.0	.....	29.6	30.0
Seconds.....	192/0	194/0	136/0	142/0	32.0	32.3	26.9	28.0
Swedish:								
No. 1 sizeable	196/0	198/0	140/0	144/0	32.7	33.0	27.7	28.4
Seconds .....	196/0	198/0	.....	.....	32.7	33.0	....	....
Dutch:								
No. 1 sizeable	194/0	.....	136/0	140/0	32.3	....	26.9	27.7
Seconds .....	.....	.....	125/0	.....	....	....	24.7	....
Canadian:								
Leanest .....	175/0	.....	130/0	140/0	29.2	....	25.7	27.7
Lean .....	175/0	.....	125/0	140/0	29.2	....	24.7	27.7
Stout and heavy:	135/0	170/0	115/0	137/0	22.5	28.3	22.7	27.1
Seconds .....	.....	.....	120/0	126/0	....	....	23.7	24.9
American Wiltshire:								
Sides:								
Leanest .....	115/0	130/0	106/0	115/0	19.2	21.7	20.9	22.7
Lean .....	115/0	130/0	103/0	110/0	19.2	21.7	20.3	21.7
Stout .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Seconds .....	100/0	120/0	105/0	.....	16.7	20.0	20.7	....
Cumberland cut	.....	.....	97/0	102/0	....	....	19.2	20.1
" bellies								
(Eng. cut)....	112/0	114/0	90/0	95/0	18.7	19.0	17.8	18.8
Lard:								
Irish bladders	75/0	80/0	70/0	80/0	12.5	13.3	13.8	15.8
" boxes....	60/0	....	66/0	....	10.0	....	13.0	....
Danish .....	79/0	....	70/0	72/0	13.2	....	13.8	14.2
U. S. pails ..	82/6	83/9	73/6	....	13.7	14.0	14.5	....
U. S. cartons	....	....	73/0	....	....	....	14.4	....
U. S. boxes ..	81/0	83/0	68/0	70/0	13.5	13.8	13.4	13.8
U. S. tierces	81/0	82/3	69/6	....	13.5	13.7	13.7	....
Dutch .....	....	....	67/0	67/6	....	....	13.2	13.3

(Source: Grocer and Oil Trade Review).

\* Exchange of July 3, 1922, was used, as that for July 1 was not available.